

INDUSTRIAL WASTE.

The report of the department of labor and industry showing an increase of nearly three million dollars in the awards of industrial compensation in the state for the year 1917, as compared with the total of the previous year, ought to be a subject of special study to determine how far this is the result of a more adequate working of the compensation system, or to what extent it indicates an increase in casualties. From the brief summary of the report it appears that there was a decrease in the number of all accidents but a marked increase in the number of fatalities, says Philadelphia Bulletin. Speeding up industry, especially in the more dangerous lines of ammunition production, must be taken into account, but it had been expected that one of the indirect benefits of the compensation system would be to increase the degree of caution and protection in industrial operation in the annual casualties of labor. The report of all industrial accidents to the state authority is required, in large part in order that it may provide a chart and the basis for a survey of this industrial waste, in order that checks may be applied where possible.

The bureau of crop estimates, United States department of agriculture, has received from a special list of truck growers and dealers in different states in which winter crops are grown reports relating to the condition of various crops on December 1, 1917, as compared with November 15, 1917, and December 1, 1916. The estimates were made on the basis of 100 representing a normal condition. In the crop figures for California the first number in each instance is for December 1, 1917; the second for November 15, 1917, and the third for December 1, 1916: Cabbage, 84, 92, 90; celery, 90, 100, 95; Bermuda onions, 91, 93, 90; strawberries, 83, 97, 96; cauliflower, 86, 88, 90; celery, —, 75, —; lettuce, 91, 98, 98; green peas, 82, —, 80.

The war will be won by the declaration of the German armies in toto, by the allied preponderance of artillery, says Scientific American. Even though they seek to save their diminishing man power by remaining on the defensive, they must hold their lines, and in so doing must be subject to an overwhelming shellfire attack from which there is no escape. We can make no more important contribution to the allied cause than to mobilize every possible force, factory and machine shop for turning out artillery of heavy caliber.

Great Britain has had a practical thought of big value. It is to make use of prisoners of war upon the farms to increase the food supply and release a portion of the food-carrying ships for war transportation. It is proposed to give the farmers at once the services of 30,000 able-bodied young men. The idea was carried out very successfully in our Revolution, where the Hessian prisoners were turned over to the farmers of Virginia and Pennsylvania. Most of them stayed here and many of our prominent men are descended from Hessian prisoners of war.

October imports are placed at \$221,000,000, a falling off of \$15,000,000 compared with September. For the ten-month period ended with October the imports into the United States were valued at \$2,504,000,000, as compared with \$2,010,000,000 for the first ten months of 1916. Seventy-six per cent of the October imports entered free of duty.

Soldiers request their friends at home not to send any pathetic "home and mother" music or literature, but something cheerful and frivolous. Soldiers are, after all, but plain folks like the rest of us, and desire in their entertainment all the joy of living they can get. They have enough solemnity in the day's work.

This year is destined to see some wonderful achievements in the conquest of the air. And the victories won for war will be utilized later for peace purposes in a way which may revolutionize modes and methods as the invention of the telegraph and the telephone revolutionized life in recent times.

Just as we expected, there are loud-mouthed, street-corner loafers who are exhibiting one little thrift stamp and swelling up as much as to say: "I have done my bit." Most of them won't go to the movies because they are too lazy to stand up when the organ plays, "Star-Spangled Banner."

A woman aviator may be allowed to enlist if a bill allowing army enlistment of women goes through congress. The old fiction that women must stay at home on all occasions as her only and proper sphere is dying hard, but it is still dying.

Popcorn and apples in the evening are a delightful combination and they are patriotic, too, because they save sugar and wheat. Patriotism is its own sufficient reward.

Almost a Young Man Again. E. R. Whitehurst, R. F. D. 1, Norfolk, Va., writes: "I had been suffering for more than a year, but since taking Foley Kidney Pills I feel almost a young man again." They strengthen and heal weakened or disordered kidneys, stop sleep-disturbing bladder ailments, banish backache, rheumatic pains, stiffness, soreness. F. A. Morris, Canfield.—adv.

All is not gold that glitters. Even our blessings are addicted to camouflage.

Read the Classified Columns.

Gold Won by Our Ships

Prosperity of Merchant Marine Due to the War

Washington.—The present golden era for American shipping, resulting from great demand for ocean tonnage, and the extraordinary profits that have been made in our carrying trade by sea, have been shown by research to be a recurrence of similar conditions that have prevailed three times before in the history of the American merchant marine.

Whenever there has been any extraordinary condition to change political or economic balances in this or other great countries, prosperity for shipping has followed, say experts of the United States shipping board.

In proof of this they point to the great expansion of our foreign trade following both the Revolutionary war and the War of 1812, by which the merchants of New York and New England were enriched, and also the fortunes made by American ship owners following the Mexican war, with its resulting great rush of pioneers to the new gold state of California.

None of the stories of fabulous earnings of vessels in the merchant marine in the first three years of the present war—before the shipping board began regulating freight charges at sea—are more interesting than those of the wealth won by ships owned in old Salem, Mass., in the period in which their owners were developing American trade with distant parts of the earth, following both peace treaties with England.

In 1799 the ship Mt. Vernon of Salem made a profit of \$100,000, four times her original cost, on a single round trip to China, going out with sugar, and returning via the Mediterranean, where she took on silks and wines for the American market.

The owner of the Mt. Vernon, Elias Hasket Derby, died while she was on this voyage and left an estate valued at \$1,000,000, the largest American fortune to that time.

Salem captains were ever on the alert for new ventures in those days of rich profits. When in 1795 Capt. Jonathan Carnes of Salem heard by way of gossip when ashore at Barcelona, Spain, that pepper grew wild on the coast of Sumatra, he noted the information carefully. On his arrival home he imparted it to Jonathan Pelee, a Salem merchant, who forthwith fitted out the schooner Rajah, and dispatched her to Sumatra.

The Rajah brought back the first full cargo of pepper to be landed in America, and her owner reaped the tidy profit from its sale of 700 per cent on his investment.

Certain ships, known for their lucky voyages, made fortunes for their owners. One famous in the annals of that period was the ship George—known as the "Salem brig"—which made regular voyages to the East Indies for 22 years, accomplishing 21 voyages in all, and earned a fortune for George Peabody, afterward famous as a millionaire philanthropist.

The value of her cargoes may be judged in that in her 22 years of active existence there was paid on them at the Salem customhouse, in import duties, not less than \$300,000.

The George was a tiny ship, as vessels go nowadays, being only 114 feet long, yet she proved a shining example in other ways of the glories of the early American merchant marine. She had the reputation of carrying the most intelligent crews to be found anywhere—except possibly on certain other American ships—and was famed for the number of men who graduated from her forecastle to the quarter deck.

When she sailed on her first voyage to India, in 1815, hardly a man in her crew was twenty-one years old, yet each was an experienced seaman, and nearly every one was a navigator.

Of the sailors who served on her in her long and prosperous career, 45 became captains, 20 chief mates, and six second mates. Thomas M. Saunders, who served on her as a boy, passed through every grade of ordinary and able seaman, third, second and chief mate—and ultimately became her captain.

The case of the George has been cited as an example of the beneficial effect of continued prosperity on a nation's merchant marine.

Not less than 7,000 men signed articles in the counting room of Joseph Peabody to man his fleet, the various craft which made 38 voyages to Calcutta, 17 to Canton, 32 to Sumatra, 47 to St. Petersburg and 30 to other European ports.

In the later period of the so-called clipper ship era of the merchant marine, great profits were made by American ships at a time when the vessels of other nations were grubbing for charters. This was due to the superior speed of the American vessels.

The Rainbow, the first distinctly clipper ship built anywhere, cleared 200 per cent profit on her first voyage to China, in 1840.

The Oriental, an American clipper built in New York in 1849, to compete with the English tea ships, earned \$48,000 in freight money on her first cargo of tea from Hong-Kong to London. Her cost was \$70,000.

In the gold rush to California, in 1849 and 1850, many ships earned more than their value in a single voyage. Demand for space regulated the charge for carrying freight, as it does now, and the top price reached was \$90 a ton.

At this rate the ship Samuel Russell earned \$72,000 in freight money on one voyage—more than her cost.

Some of the charters made in the earlier period of the war for American vessels were on such a liberal basis that the freight money for a single voyage to Archangel, for example, paid for the ship making the voyage, a condition to be looked for, say the experts, in times of abnormal demand for cargo space.

Pennsylvanians. Just now, however, during the tension of the war, we need more meat than usual.

It should also be kept in mind that meat will be more easily produced during the war than will vegetables, for our trouble will be the want of male help to carry out the continuous demands occasioned by the cultivation of vegetables during all stages from planting to gathering, whereas cattle can in great measure take care of themselves, and what human help is required need not be of the highest development, either physical or mental.

Provisions for the Pensions of Soldiers or Dependents

Section 112 of the national defense act of June 3, 1916, provides: "When any officer or enlisted man of the National Guard drafted into the service of the United States in time of war is disabled by reason of wounds or disability received or incurred while in the active service of the United States in time of war, he shall be entitled to all the benefits of the pension laws existing at the time of his service, and in case such officer or enlisted man dies in the active service of the United States in time of war or in returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of such service, or at any other time in consequence of wounds or disabilities received in such active service, his widow and children, if any, shall be entitled to all the benefits of such pension laws."

To the Point.

A face that never wears a smile should be avoided. He who praises men and flatters women has many fair-weather friends.

No Robert, the starboard of a steamer is not reserved for the star boarders.

A man can't have his cake and eat it, too—especially on his first trip across the pond.

That's a lie! It is the prime of life that is the prime of life.

"It Sure Does — Work" Mrs. W. T. Morrison, 3523 W. 10th St., Little Rock, Ark., writes: "My little boy had a severe attack of croup and I honestly believe he would have died if it had not been for Foley's Honey and Tar. I would not be without it at any price, as it sure does the work." Best remedy known for coughs, colds, whooping cough. F. A. Morris, Canfield.—adv.

Another reason why some men are some men is because they would rather be barbered by the manufacturer than manicured by the barber.

It has just about gotten so in this country that when a man is satisfied with his working conditions he is considered disloyal to the Sons of Unrest.

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White Badge

Ever since Mr. Snoggles moved in from the country he has rejoiced in the privilege of wearing that badge of gentility, a white collar. It was not that he failed to realize that the money is no longer in the white collar job, but in the greasy overalls job. The thing that mattered was that this job of respectability won him the first bit of admiration that his wife ever had expressed for him. She felt that at last he was getting on in the world.

Loyally she pressed and cleaned his one suit each Sunday morning. The collars, however, had to be done up at a laundry, for nowhere else could that starched sheen be imparted. Then the laundries raised their prices and Mr. Snoggles took a drastic step.

When he came home that night he proceeded directly to the bedroom with a bundle.

"I'll be ready for dinner as soon as I dress," he called to his wife in the kitchen.

Now, in all the novels that Mrs. Snoggles had read the millionaires dressed for dinner were millionaires. Their valet laid out evening clothes or something of the sort. Pleasant dreams of a raise in salary that must have fallen the head of the house played through her mind.

Just as she was hoping that if the company gave him a private secretary she would not have blonde hair, Mr. Snoggles reappeared—in overalls!

They were not exactly the old-fashioned kind, for they were khaki shirt and trousers in one piece.

"I call them Hooveralls," Mr. Snoggles explained. "You see, my dear, they'll be just the things for tinkering with the furnace and rolling on the floor with the children. I was just wearing my good clothes out and running up a big laundry bill staying dressed up at home here every night."

If Mrs. Snoggles dropped a tear over the futurity of her hopes there was no time for it to be observed. In a flash Sue and the baby were upon their daddy, happy at being able to romp with out the slightest respect for the tie or collar or fear of wrinkling up his suit.

The next morning was Sunday and Mr. Snoggles, as was his custom on the day of rest, remained in bed while his wife went down and opened up the furnace and prepared breakfast. At last he decided to arise. His Hooveralls were nowhere to be found.

"Abbie! oh, Abbie!" he called. Mrs. Snoggles appeared in the doorway, at the door to the Hooversalls.

Just before dinner she consented to change into her skirts, but with the greatest reluctance and only after he had promised to buy her a pair out of his next week's wages.

There was a knocking at the door that afternoon and Mr. Snoggles, sure that there was no one in the city who would call on him in the limousine that stood at the curb, had no hesitancy in responding.

"How do you do, Vernon," the visitor said. "I'm Mrs. Snoggles' aunt, Frances." She hailed to the rest of the family and they swarmed out of the car.

In a flash the man in overalls remembered that his wife possessed some wealthy relatives whom she wished to avoid until she was more settled. They came in, explaining that a letter from the country had given them the address. The call was short and rather stiff. When Mrs. Snoggles told them the name of the great corporation for which Vernon worked they appeared surprised and asked in what department.

"I'll bet they thought you drove a truck," Mrs. Snoggles sighed as they left.

Linoleum Substitute.

An inexpensive and sanitary substitute for linoleum can easily be made by pasting together the sheets of brown paper used for wrapping up goods. After thoroughly cleaning the floor a sheet of the paper should be pasted down and allowed to dry. Then a second sheet is laid down and allowed to dry before laying a third sheet.

If a pattern floor covering is desired, ordinary wallpaper serves the purpose admirably. It is pasted to the top sheet of brown paper already laid.

The whole being thoroughly dry, a coat of sizing is applied and left to set, after which a coat of good varnish completes the process. This floor covering has all the advantages of real linoleum and may be washed and polished in the usual way.

Try Parsnips This Way.

Did you ever treat parsnips as you sometimes do sweet potatoes? This way, for instance: Choose medium-sized ones, also some that are uniform in size, as they look so much better on the table, and scrub them well. Then bake them in the oven and, at the table, just split them open and eat with butter and salt, as though they were sweet potatoes. Some people like them very much this way.

Take Children Out of Danger

If you saw a child on a railroad track you would endeavor to remove the little one from danger. When a child is "snuffling" or coughing, isn't it your duty to get him out of danger of severe consequences? Foley's Honey and Tar gives relief from coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. Contains no opiates. F. A. Morris.—adv.

You can always make a woman happy by giving her an opportunity to say "I told you so."

Patronize Dispatch advertisers.

Advertisement for The Farmers National Bank, Canfield, Ohio. Text: "If Your Child Is Saving in a Penny Bank What's He Saving For? Teach him not to hoard merely, but to have an unselfish purpose in his saving. You can show him no higher motive than a patriotic one. Have his penny bank transformed into a Government Thrift Stamp Book, and teach him two lessons at once. U. S. Government Thrift Stamps are to help furnish money to win the war. They cost 25c each and can be pasted in books of 16. A bookful and 14c may at any time in March be exchanged for a certificate which will be worth \$5.00 in 1923. After March they cost a cent more per month. These stamps are receivable as payment on Liberty Loan Bonds. You can buy Thrift Stamps at the postoffice, of any mail carrier or at any bank. This space contributed by The Farmers National Bank Canfield, Ohio."

Advertisement for Youngstown Hippodrome. Text: "YOUNGSTOWN HIPPODROME TWICE DAILY 2:15 and 8:15 WEEK Starting Next Monday March 11 Emily Ann Wellman In 'Young Mrs. Stafford' A Two-Hour Play Flashed in Eleven Climacteric Scenes AND 7---Other B. F. Keith's Features---7 PRICES: Matinee 15c, 25c, 35c—A few at 50c EVENINGS 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c Automatic Tel. 6352. Every Sunday—FEATURE MUSICAL AND FILM ATTRACTIONS Performance, 2:15 and 8:15"

Advertisement for Public Sale. Text: "PUBLIC SALE The undersigned having decided to quit the Butcher business will sell at Public Auction at GREENFORD, OHIO ON Saturday, March 16, 1918 Commencing at 1 P. M., Eastern time, the following property, to-wit: TWO HEAD OF HORSES Consisting of one Bay Mare 9 years old, weight 1300; one Sorrel Gelding, weight 1200. Two-horse Wagon good as new, Butcher Wagon used one year, light Wagon, open Buggy, rubber tired top Buggy, good as new; Ford Touring Car Body, set of good draft Harness, set of light draft Harness, two sets single driving Harness, Buggy Pole, Power Bone Cutter, two-horse Power international Gas Engine, 6x8 Butcher's Cooler and many other articles too numerous to mention. Terms Made Known on Day of Sale. J. U. Walter, Auctioneer. C. L. Toot, Clerk. I. N. WEIKART. Having had 47 years' experience all I have to say is, before you advertise your public sale, I would like to contract with you and show you that I can deliver the goods. You have done more than a little to help make me. Thanks. COL. S. B. PARSHAL, The Auctioneer, Canfield, O."